[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 11th August, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Local self-government.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 8th August, states that it is well known that the Anglo-Indians, officials as well as non-officials, are as a rule opposed to the grant by Government of any concessions to the natives. When any new concession is made, they leave no stone unturned in order to bring it into disrepute and to induce Government to withdraw it. Their hostile attitude towards the local self-government scheme is an open secret. Triloki Náth of Fyzabad was the first native who was appointed president of a municipal committee in Oudh. His appointment was of course an eye-sore to the European officers of the district. As he has lately been convicted of rioting and punished, they rejoice over the incident and declare that it shows how unqualified natives are for the office of president of a municipal committee. But was Triloki Náth, we ask, regularly elected president? He has no doubt received some English education, but was by no means qualified for the office of president. The local officers themselves appointed him to

the office simply in consideration of his social position. To say nothing of his other disqualifications, his appointment was ill-advised, inasmuch as his case about succession had not been decided. Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán has been elected president of the Lahore municipal board. He is one of the greatest landed proprietors at Lahore, but his intellectual qualifications are small. He possesses a smattering of Urdu, but he does not know English at all. We should not be surprised if he proves a failure, and again affords the district officers an opportunity of condemning all natives as incapable of managing their local affairs. It is the business of the Local Governments to see that none but competent men are selected for presidentships. It is simply preposterous that a man who is entirely ignorant of English should be made president. It is not necessary that a president should be of royal extraction. He should be a man of tolerably good position and of high intellectual attainments. There is no dearth of such persons at Fyzabad, Lahore, or any other place. But the difficulty is that such persons are not in the good books of the district officers. If the Local Governments desire the success of the local self-government scheme, they should make it a point to secure the admission of able men to the municipal and the local boards.

Cases of assaults committed by Europeans on natives.

The same paper briefly refers to some recent cases of assaults committed by Europeans on natives in Assam, Bombay, &c., and remarks that such cases are daily on the increase, owing to the complete immunity from punishment which European assailants practically enjoy.

F. E. Elliot, Esq., C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, and Ráe Bahádur Sálig Rám.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Allahabad, states that Ráe Bahádur Sálig Rám, the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, lately had occasion to appear as a witness in a sessions case

before Mr. Elliot, the District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad. He was put into the witness-box and had to give his evidence standing. But Dr. Deakin, the Junior Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, who was called soon after, was allowed a chair! This incident, though unimportant in itself, is a good index to the feeling of the Civilians towards the natives. A straw best shows how the wind blows. The invidious distinction made by the Judge between the Ráe and Dr. Deakin cannot be accounted for in any other way except the difference of colour. It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will call for an explanation from Mr. Elliot.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Panjáb University.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th August, regrets to state that it is believed that some students at the Oriental College, Lahore, who failed to pass the late examination, have had their scholarships stopped, while others, who have failed for two years running have been allowed to retain their scholarships. Moreover, there is generally great delay in the payment of scholarships. This state of things does not reflect credit on the Senate of the Panjáb University.

Supreme Legislative Council and the Panjáb.

The same paper states that the Government of India will find it difficult to fill Ráe Bahádur Kristodás Pál's place in the Legislative Council, and urges that the Government should avail itself of the occasion to admit a native of the Panjáb to the Council. Sardár Dayál Singh is a man of experience and enlightened views and is in every way qualified for a Membership. It is surprising that the Panjáb should be entirely unrepresented in the Council.

Forest affairs, Hazára.

The same paper thanks the Panjáb Government for appointing Mr. Lemarchand, District Superintendent of Police, to make a thorough enquiry into the Forest affairs of Hazára, and is glad to state that he is conducting his enquiries in a satisfactory way. The editor is not unaware that these

enquiries may bring himself into trouble. But he is prepared to face all difficulties in the public interest. He has applied to the Panjáb Government for permission to watch the proceedings of the police and to assist in the prosecutions which may have to be instituted. He hopes that the Panjáb Government will comply with his request, and that all native editors will sympathize with him in any difficulties which may overtake him.

Circulation, 168 copies.

Collector of Etáwah and the *Najmu-l-Akhbár*.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st August, publishes a letter which has been addressed to the editor by Mr. J. H. Fisher, Collector of Etáwah. The editor inserted a small paragraph in the *Najm*, of the 16th July, to the effect that he would start an agricultural journal if the Collector aided the project. Mr. Fisher states that the paragraph induced him to glance through the paper in order to judge of its merits. The rates of subscription given in the first page were the first to catch his eye. It would seem that the nobility and gentry are charged subscription at Rs. 12 a year and the general public at Rs. 6. Mr. Fisher endeavours to show that the fixing of differential rates of subscription for a paper is opposed to the recognised principles of trade, and suggests to the editor to fix a uniform rate of subscription for the *Najm*. Mr. Fisher also remarks that if the editor, after altering the price of the *Najm* in accordance with his suggestion, starts a cheap and useful agricultural journal and prints it in both Hindi and Urdu character, he will be ready to aid the project. But, of course, he does not mean to bring any pressure on the people to purchase the paper.

The editor thanks Mr. Fisher for his letter, and remarks that almost all vernacular newspapers in these provinces have differential rates of subscription. He will in future charge all subscribers at the uniform rate of Rs. 6 without distinction, and hopes that other editors will follow suit. He regrets that the press is not well appreciated and patronized by the public in this country as in Europe. As regards the

new agricultural journal which he intends to start, he does not understand why the Collector should hesitate to bring pressure to bear on the agricultural classes to subscribe to it. Such pressure would be as unobjectionable as the pressure which a teacher may bring to bear on his pupil to buy a dictionary or an atlas. At least one copy of the journal should be sent to each village, and the patwári should be required to read it out and explain it to the cultivators. The journal should be also included in the course of study fixed for students in the village schools.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Official exodus to the hills.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 7th August, in regard to the question of the migration of the Supreme Government and the Local Governments to the hills, is of opinion that they may fairly go to the hills, but that they should not take their entire offices and all the departmental heads with them. Moreover, their stay there should not be so long.

Circulation, 1,880 copies

Náib tahsíldárs, Panjáb.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 9th August, publishes a communicated article in the form of a memorial addressed by the náib tahsíldárs of the Panjáb to the Lieutenant-Governor. The writer argues that, considering the duties and the style of living of the náib tahsíldárs, the rates of pay allowed to them are very inadequate. Moreover, their claims for promotion to tahsíldárships are overlooked, the Head-Clerks of Treasuries, the Inspectors and the Deputy Inspectors of Police, the District Inspectors of Schools, &c., being often appointed to vacant tahsíldárships. The náib tahsíldárs had strong hopes that something would be done to improve their position in connection with the late grading of tahsíldárs and munsifs, but they were disappointed. Again, the new Reorganization Scheme has in no way benefited them. The writer hopes that Sir Charles Aitchison will take their hard case into consideration, increase their scale of pay, and order all vacant tahsíldárships to be given to them.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Calcutta High Court.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 3rd August, adverting to the proposal for the appointment of two additional Judges to the Calcutta High Court owing to the accumulation of heavy arrears, remarks that the mere increase in the number of the Judges will not do. It is necessary that the work in that Court and other High Courts should be reduced. No High Court should entertain an appeal in a suit not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value, unless the Divisional Court has granted permission for the institution of an appeal.

Case of Triloki Náth Singh of Fyzabad.

The same paper regrets to state that the courts of justice recognise no distinction between the offenders belonging to the higher and lower classes, and deal with them in the same way. A person of rank and position who happens to commit an offence is sentenced to the same punishment as an ordinary offender or a habitual criminal would be. We have heard with deep regret that Bábu Triloki Náth Singh, president of the municipal committee of Fyzabad, who claims to be an heir to Maháráj á Mán Singh, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Magistrate of Fyzabad for rioting. The Bábu has preferred an appeal to the Commissioner and has been released on bail. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner will remit the sentence or at least commute imprisonment to a fine, otherwise the Local Government and the Government of India should interfere.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th August, complains of the alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption among the lower classes of Government servants, and is surprised that the higher authorities have entirely shut their eyes to the evil. Those who are amenable to bribery are not generally brought to justice, because bribes are always received secretly. Moreover, it should be observed that as both the receiver and the giver of a bribe are liable to punishment, the latter does not think of

prosecuting the former. In order to check the evil, the *Nasím* is of opinion that the higher officers should always strictly watch the conduct of their subordinates. When they see a subordinate living beyond his means, they should infer that he takes bribes. To say nothing of the *amla* class, there are Deputy Collectors, Munsifs, &c., whose expenses considerably exceed their income, and hence there can be no manner of doubt that their hands are not clean.

Abusing of suitors by some officers at Agra.

The same paper, in its local news column, complains that some officers at Agra abuse suitors and witnesses in Court.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Sanskrit education in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 11th August, states that it appears from the results, published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, of the Sanskrit Examination held in April last that many candidates have received titles and prizes and that Rs. 900 have been distributed among several successful teachers. The prize-money was contributed by some noblemen of Bengal. So anxious are the Bengal Government and the nobility of that province to encourage the spread of Sanskrit learning, while the Local Government of these provinces, which greatly admires Arabic and Persian, does everything in its power to discourage the study of Sanskrit and Hindi. The indifference of the upper ten thousand in this part of the country to education is well known. It is a matter of satisfaction that an Anglo-Sanskrit department has been lately re-established in connection with the Queen's College at Benares, but it is to be regretted that grown-up Sankrit scholars have resorted to the department. The Principal of the College himself desires the admission of grown-up men. The offer of scholarships has induced even some mendicants to commence English studies. The *Samáchár* is of opinion that only young boys should have been received. They would be

able to finish both their Sanskrit and English studies and to do some service to their country after leaving the College.

Police officer in charge of the sanitary arrangements at Allahabad.

The same paper regrets to state that the District Magistrate of Allahabad has called for an explanation from the editor, through the police, in connection with the article that appeared in the *Samáchár*, of the 28th July, complaining of the levy of black-mail by the police officer in charge of the sanitary arrangements at Allahabad from the sweepers. Evidently the matter was one which should have been secretly enquired into. Who can have the courage to say anything openly against the police? It is believed that the *Telis* (oil-sellers) of Kydganj have been ill-treated by the police for the publication of the complaint! May we ask why?

Circulation, 200 copies.

Honorary Magistrates.

A correspondent of the *Bhárati Vilás* (Agra), of the 3rd August, points out what kind of man a District Magistrate should be, and condemns the appointment of ignorant persons as Honorary Magistrates in consideration of their wealth or social position. A good education should be a *sine quâ non* for admission to the office.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Native physicians and doctors at Ajmere.

A local correspondent of the *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 4th August, gives a brief account of the principal *Hakims* (native physicians) at Ajmere, and endeavours to show that they do not as a rule attend to the poorer classes properly. Among others the writer refers to Abdul Qayúm, and complains that he is paid Rs. 50 a month from the Dargah or the Tomb Fund for treating poor persons, but that he does not perform his duties as he should do. He is frequently appointed an arbitrator or a commissioner by the tahsíldár in civil suits. The native doctors in charge of charitable dispensaries have no time to attend to patients properly owing to press of work, nor are the dispensaries well supplied with medicines.

The *Núru-l-Absár* (Allahabad), of the 5th August, referring to the prevalence of bribery and corruption, observes that the superior officers are indifferent to the evil from various causes. Some officers are easy-going men and do not take the trouble to enquire into the conduct of their subordinates; some are themselves amenable to bribery, and so forth. In order to check the evil, the *Núr* proposes that all dishonest persons should be turned out of society by their countrymen.

Circulation, 140 copies.

Bribery.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 2nd August, states that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has observed that those persons who expect the native newspapers to sympathize with humanity and justice will be at a loss to understand how the native press has unanimously sided with a native chief who has been charged with oppressing his subjects. The *Gazette* is not justified in making such a sweeping assertion. There are native papers which have found fault with the Bálá Sáhib, the eldest son of Mahárájá Holkar. The native editors have very limited sources of information. But why were our Anglo-Indian contemporaries so long silent about the state of affairs at Indor? Where was the Political Agent? Surely the different acts of high-handedness with which the Mahárájá and his heir-apparent have been charged were not done in a day. The native press condemns the conduct of the Bálá Sáhib, but considers the Mahárájá quite innocent.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Mahárájá Holkar.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 4th August, states that one of the charges brought against the Bálá Sáhib by the *Pioneer* is that he made a chaprasi walk in the sun with a gun on his shoulder for smiling before him. Was it not an impertinence on the part of the chaprasi to smile before the prince? The punishment inflicted on the chaprasi was by no means disproportionate to his offence. In British India men have

The same.

been punished simply for entering courts of justice with their shoes on. One Webb committed a rape on a coolie woman, who died from the effects of the outrage, but he was let off with a fine of Rs. 10! Was not there a failure of justice in the case? But the *Pioneer* never drew the attention of Government to it. The *Bhárat* is glad to state that Lord Ripon is a very just and shrewd man, and will not allow himself to be influenced by the statements of the *Pioneer*.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Panjáb Northern State Railway.

A correspondent of the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 8th August, writing from Gujranwalla, complains that the passengers are generally very badly treated by the railway officials on the Panjáb Northern State line. The writer had occasion to go to the Gujranwalla station on the 16th July to receive a friend who was to come by the down train, which was timed for arrival at that station at 3 P. M. In the train there was a young villager, who belonged to the respectable Saiyid class of Musalmáns, and who had little experience of railway travelling. When he got out of his carriage and delivered his ticket to the ticket-collector, he told him under a misapprehension that it was a return ticket. This exposed him to the kicks and blows of the ticket-collector! The station-master and another official appeared on the scene and they also severely beat the unfortunate villager! It is believed that they have also sent him to the Magistrate to await his trial.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Construction of a direct railroad between Rájputáná and Sindh.

The *Rájputáná Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 4th August, urges that a direct railroad between Ajmere and Sukkur should be constructed, or the Jodhpur or the Sanwar line should be extended to Sukkur. The establishment of a direct railway communication between Central India and Rájputáná on the one hand and Sindh and the Panjáb on the other, would greatly encourage trade and would be also useful in connection with the transport of troops in an emergency.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Dancing-girls at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 11th August, complains that dancing-girls and prostitutes are to be found living in every street of the city at Allahabad. Their houses are the resorts of all classes of bad people, and the respectable persons, who live in the neighbourhood, are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence. They should be all made to live in an out-of-the-way place.

Drains at the Chauk, Allahabad.

The same paper, in its local news column, asks Mr. Patterson to improve the drains at the Chauk before leaving for Simla to join his new appointment. The drains in their present dirty state are a great public nuisance.

Death of Bábú Kristodás Pál.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Akhbár-i-Ám*, and other newspapers express deep regret at the death of Bábú Kristodás Pál, and regard that melancholy event as a national misfortune.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Aug. 9th ...	Aug. 10th ...	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Díván Bútá Singh,	„ 4th, 6th & 8th.	„ 7th, 8th & 9th respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	„ 7th ..	„ 8th ...	150 „
4	*Áína-i-Sikandarí* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	July 25th & 2nd Aug.	„ 6th & 9th respectively.	80 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Aug. 5th ...	„ 9th ...	80 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 6th & 9th	„ 8th & 11th respectively.	1,880 „
7	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 5th ...	„ 10th ...	...
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Alígarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	„ 5th & 9th	„ 7th & 11th, respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
9	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 4th ...	„ 7th ...	102 copies.
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 6th ...	150 „
11	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 5th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	July 31st & 24th	„ 5th & 6th respectively.	250 copies.
13	*Aror Vansh Prakásh*	Fyzábád ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Prasád ...	For Aug. ...	„ 6th ...	300 „
14	*Bharat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	Aug. 8th ...	„ 10th ...	110 „

15	*Bhárati Vilás* ...	Ágrá ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 9th ...	200	„
16	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	„ 4th ...	„ 5th ...	...	
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 7th ...	300	„
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 4th ...	„ „ ...	453	„
19	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhúpál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Ali ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 8th ...	225	„
20	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 6th ...	„ 9th ...	331	„
21	*Desh Hitaishí* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Munná Lál ...	For Aug. ...	„ 6th ...	230	„
22	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	Aug. 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	740	„
23	*Dinkar Prakásh* ...	Lucknow,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Hathi Rám ...	For July ...	„ „ ...	164	„
24	*Gorakshá* ...	Hoshyár-pur.	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	Aug. 7th ...	„ 10th ...	253	„
25	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Sahái ...	July 31st ...	„ 6th ...	40	„
26	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	Aug. 6th ...	„ 9th ...	250	„
27	*Hádí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	„ 7th ...	„ „ ...	613	„
28	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 3rd, 6th, 8th & 10th.	„ 5th, 7th, 8th, & 11th respectively.	600	„
29	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	„ 1st & 8th	„ 6th & 11th respectively.	280	„
30	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 2nd, 6th & 9th.	„ 5th, 9th & 11th respectively.	150	„
31	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 1st & 8th	„ 5th & 11th respectively.	90	„
32	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 9th ...	150	„
33	*Karwámah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 4th ...	„ 6th ...	250	„
34	*Kashí Pattrikí* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 8th ...	„ 9th ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)	
35	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 4th ...	„ 5th ...	350 copies.	
36	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	190	„
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	July 20th & 28th	„ 5th & 9th respectively.	400	„

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
38	*Koh-i-Nár* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly...	Harsukh Rái ...	Aug. 2nd, 5th & 7th.	Aug. 5th, 8th & 10th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
39	*Lama-i-Nár* ...	Jaunpur...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	July 13th & 20th	„ 8th ...	84 copies.
40	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	Aug. 1st & 8th	„ 5th & 11th respectively.	...
41	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	300 „
42	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 4th ...	„ 8th ...	90 „
43	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 5th ...	„ 7th ...	200 „
44	*Matla-i-Nár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 6th ...	30 „
45	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán*,	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 1st ...	„ 7th ...	200 „
46	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	July 23rd ...	„ 5th ...	175 „
47	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ..	Aug. 4th ...	„ 6th ...	270 „
48	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	100 „
49	*Mumtázu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ „ ...	„ 6th ...	100 „
50	*Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Bihárí Lál ...	„ „ ...	„ 8th ...	125 „
51	*Noiyur-i-Azam* ..	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 4th ...	„ 9th ...	175 „
52	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	„ 1st ...	„ 7th ...	168 „
53	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	„ 7th ...	„ 8th ...	350 „
54	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 5th ...	„ „ ...	96 „
55	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	July 26th & 2nd Aug.	„ 6th & 8th respectively.	110 „
56	*Nár-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	Aug. 7th ...	„ 10th ...	775 „
57	*Nár-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	300 „

58	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sohan Lál ...	„ 5th ...	„ 9th ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
59	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 9th ...	„ 10th ...	375 copies.
60	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 1st ...	„ 7th ...	200 „
61	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	350 „
62	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 5th to 11th	„ 5th to 11th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
63	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 5th ...	„ 10th ...	450 copies.
64	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím,	„ 2nd & 6th	„ 5th & 9th respectively.	275 „
65	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	„ 4th ...	„ 7th ...	150 „
66	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ „ ...	„ 8th ...	363 „
67	*Pruyág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 11th ...	„ 11th ...	700 „
68	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 4th ...	„ 7th ...	...
69	*Qaisarí Akhbár* ...	Júllundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 9th ...	„ 10th ...	110 „
70	*Rafáh-i-'Am* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	July 24th ...	„ 5th ...	400 „
71	*Rafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	Aug. 9th ...	„ 10th ...	400 „
72	*Raftu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 6th ...	„ 7th ...	350 „
73	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 5th & 8th	„ 6th & 9th respectively.	420 „
74	*Rájpútáná Gazette* ..	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	„ 4th ...	„ 6th ...	160 „
75	*Rávi-i-Benazír* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Shiva Náth ...	For Aug. ...	„ 5th ...	500 „
76	*Reformer* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	Aug. 6th ...	„ 9th ...	700 „
77	*Rohtí Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	150 „
78	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 7th ...	„ 10th ...	264 „
79	*Safír-i-Panjáb* ...	Hoshyárpúr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
80	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ...	Aug. 4th ...	Aug. 9th ...	215 copies.
81	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	" 10th ...	" 11th ...	100 "
82	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	" 5th ...	" 7th ...	175 "
83	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	" 4th ...	" 6th ...	100 "
84	*Surur-i-Qaisari* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	July 31st & 7th Aug.	" 5th & 11th respectively.	...
85	*Tahaló* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	Aug. 5th ...	" 8th ...	105 "
86	*Táttya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kirrár Husain ...	" 8th ...	" 10th ...	198 "
87	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	" 2nd to 7th	" 5th to 11th respectively.	900 "
88	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Marátháí ...	Weekly ..	Harí Bháskar ...	" 4th ...	" 10th ...	120 "

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